Woman Doctors Will Help Care for Wounded Soldiers



WHEN the history of what women have done in the great war comes to be written the page devoted to the work of women doctors will make good reading. Women an physicians and surgeons in the old world, particularly the women of England, have given heroic account of themselves since the world took fire, and now the medical women of the United States are mobilising for the service for which they are so well stitted.

With nearly a thousand woman surgeons and physicians registered for foreign and home service, a corps of volunteer workers in process of organisation and two units of woman doctors already dispatched to France, the American Women's National Association, is inaugurating a comprehensive program of service. Operating under the auspices of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state and in Corsica, where conditions were literally impossible.

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Men returning from the other side and letters sing the praises of the work of two woman doctors. Wounded men beg to be sent to the Endell Street Hospital, which is run by Dr. Louise Garrett Anderson and Flanders is one of the index of the work of the American Women's Hospitalis, which are Franch front, in the state of the Mortican Corporating work of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state of the work of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, which are Franch front, in the state of the work of t



UNIT OF AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS WHICH HAS ALREADY SAILED FOR FRANCE.

Other service contemplated includes village practice in the allies' countries, hospital units with the allied armies, service in Europe in already established units, convalescent hospitals in home zones, care of soldiers' dependents, sanitary inspection work, substitute service in American hospitals and other work equally important and far reaching.

The little group of woman doctors who sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Month of the sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Month of the sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Month of the sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Month of the sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Month of the Spital is an interesting and other work equally important and far reaching.

The little group of woman doctors who sailed on October 15 for France in the interests of the American Women's Medical College in 1899, was an interest professor of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Plitaburgh.

Dr. Nevin of Albany, N. Y., was actorn the interests of the American Women's Medical College in 1890, was an interest public health from the University of Pennsylvania. She was insertent of the Judget of the University of Pennsylvania Society of the Judget of the University of Texas. She resigned in 1915 to policy of the Judget of the University of Pennsylvania Society of the Pennsylvania Socie



HELEN H. WOODROFFS. Pasadena, Cal., a member of the

active practice in Reading, Mass, where she specialized in children, was on the visiting staff of the Fordyce Dental Infirmary and at the time she was selected to go to France was one of the instructors at Turke college.

The state and was examining physician and medical adviser to the women of Corsica. As treasurer and later vice president of the Tompkins Medical Society, Dr. Parker was associated with men old enough to be her father who changed to work with her.

Six states were represented in the first to sail, California being represented by Dr. Helen A. H. Woodriff of Los Angeles, a homeopathist who has had a large practice in the southern part of the Will pay of the will be sented by Dr. Helen A. H. Woodriff of Los Angeles, a homeopathist who has had a large practice in the southern part of the Women's Hospital of New York and holds the rank of lieutenant in the Canadian army, having served with the fourth Canadian contingent at Saloniki.

Many many disease were being districted by the respective work was done, although the fourth Canadian contingent at Saloniki.

Many many of the activities of medical women during the war makes it clear that their work has been of the most constructive kind, that they have not shrunk from personal risk and hardship, that they have shown untiring energy in emergencies and an admir
The work of the Scattle and mardship, that they have shown untiring energy in emergencies and an admir-

Serbia is deserving of more than pass-Serbia is deserving of more than pass-ing mention. The first unit arrived workhouse infirmary, London, and as-thus effort the Austrians had been just after the Austrians had been ing thousands of sick and wounded. medical literature on the subject of



DR. ESTHER L. BLAIR.

In England Dr. Garrett Anderson and her staff of woman physicians have organized and run with marked efficiency a result of experience gained there Dr. Anderson has contributed notably to medical literature on the subject of septic wounds. Dr. Anderson is one of the big figures of the war, and it is said that many an official who has corresponded with "Garrett Anderson" has been struck with surprise to discover the doctor in petticoats. Woman doce to shave proved peculiarly successful in the treatment of nervous troubles, and of disabled soldiers susceptible of improvement under treatment. It was a woman, but it is set to give the discouraging conditions, the various units sent out under Dr. Eleanor Soltau, Dr. Alice Hutchinson, Dr. Else Inglis, Dr. Beatrice Macgregor and Dr. Chesney worked on in Serbia until the advance of the Austro-German armies swept them back.

One unit even remained in Serbis for three months after the enemy occupation, caring for Serbian wounded and thousands of Serbian prisoners until its members were finally ordered north under an Austrian guard and sent home through Zurich. Other units, wit the approval of the French government, undertook the provision of medical care for the Serbian refugees in Corsica, and looked after them dur-

Alsace-Lorraine Ore Deposits and Peace Negotiations

been developed during the German occupation that it is not unfair to assume that the majority of the German people agreed with Bismarck that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was a mistake. Perhaps the kaiser's autocratic government also would agree to this, except that the industrial class of capitalists on whom it has depended for support qually with the junkers would never sequiesce in such a feeling. To them Alsace-Lorraine means iron and steel. Their influence may be counted on to ing any recession of the territory annexed by Germany after Sedan when Erance was helpless.

Exaggerated and ill-informed state-



may be valued approximately at \$25,000,000 a year. A very cautious in-

Wonders of Mining Machinery and the Great Ore Docks

In normal peace times \$27,000,000 into the great ore bins through which, worth of mineral products is not considered a large annual share in the output of a strong country with numerous industries. Relatively, it is not a large percentage of Germany's industrial production, or of France's. Viewed in the light of war statistics, it is less than a day's cost of the war either to Germany or France.

Subtracting the petroleum and potash produced in Alsace, the iron ore and coal products of Lorraine may be valued approximately at

quiry has been raised in some quarters ore from the cars to the huge steamers whether the full restoration of Lor- which carry it to the steel plants. The raine is essential to satisfying French loading docks about Lake Superior sentiment. Much of this sentiment has have cost millions. You may see them centered around Alsace and the his- at Two Harbors, at Duluth, and at the toric city of Strasburg. The question ports of northern Wisconsin and Mich-

PY CHARLES N. PEPPER.

Only and the set the outset of the great way were its economic to the foreground Now they have the control of the foreground Now they have the foreground of the foreground Now they have the foreground new the foregroun

which it rolled down through a steel pipe about twice as large around as a flour barrel. I stood on the deck and watched the mighty river of coal pouring into the hold. It was a Niagara of black diamonds, and I was reminded of the coaling of ships I have seen in other parts of the world. My mind went, to Singapore, where Chinese coolies carry bags and baskets of coal on their backs up planked roadways, which are built from the docks to the steamers, and to Nagasaki, Japan, where hundreds of half-nude Japanese girls, sprinkled with coal dust, load the ships in baskets of a half bushel each. In could see them passing the baskets from one to another up the ladders and emptying them spoonful by spoonful, as it were, into the hold of the ship. The work they did in hours is here done in seconds, and that at the exertion of no more human muscle than that of pressuring a lever or pushing a button.

Here at Duluth I have watched them unloading the coal thus taken on at